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(54) **METHODS AND SYSTEMS FOR INFRARED SYNCHRONIZATION**

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Related U.S. Application Data

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(60) Provisional application No. 63/262,526, filed on Oct. 14, 2021, provisional application No. 63/262,530, (Continued)

A door sensor may include one or more emitters configured to emit an emission beam comprising IR light during an emitting phase. The door sensor may further include one or more receptors configured to receive a reception beam comprising the IR light reflected off of a surface during a listening phase and an interference beam from an adjacent door sensor. The door sensor may further include a controller operatively coupled to a memory storing computer-readable instructions that, when executed by the controller, cause the controller to: determine one or more of the frequency and phase of the interference beam; determine whether the door sensor should be primary or secondary to the adjacent door sensor; and adjust a timing of one or more of the emitting phase and the listening phase to reduce interference from the adjacent door sensor.

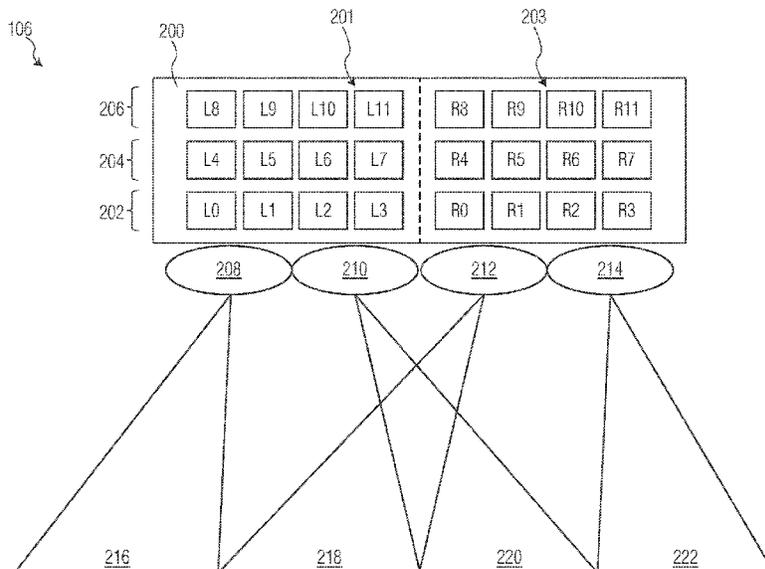
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G01V 8/20 (2006.01)
E05F 15/43 (2015.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
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See application file for complete search history.

14 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



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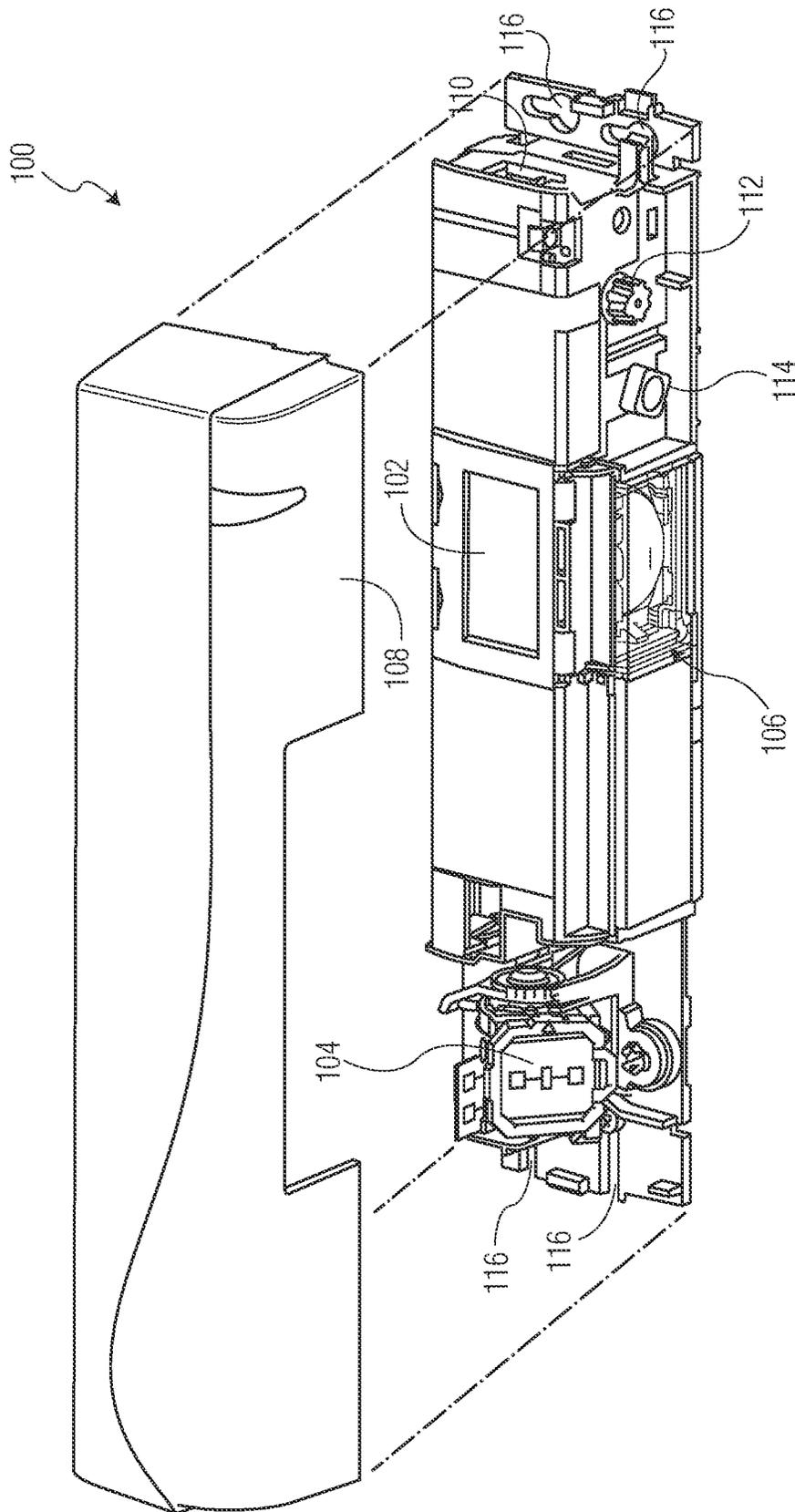


FIG. 1

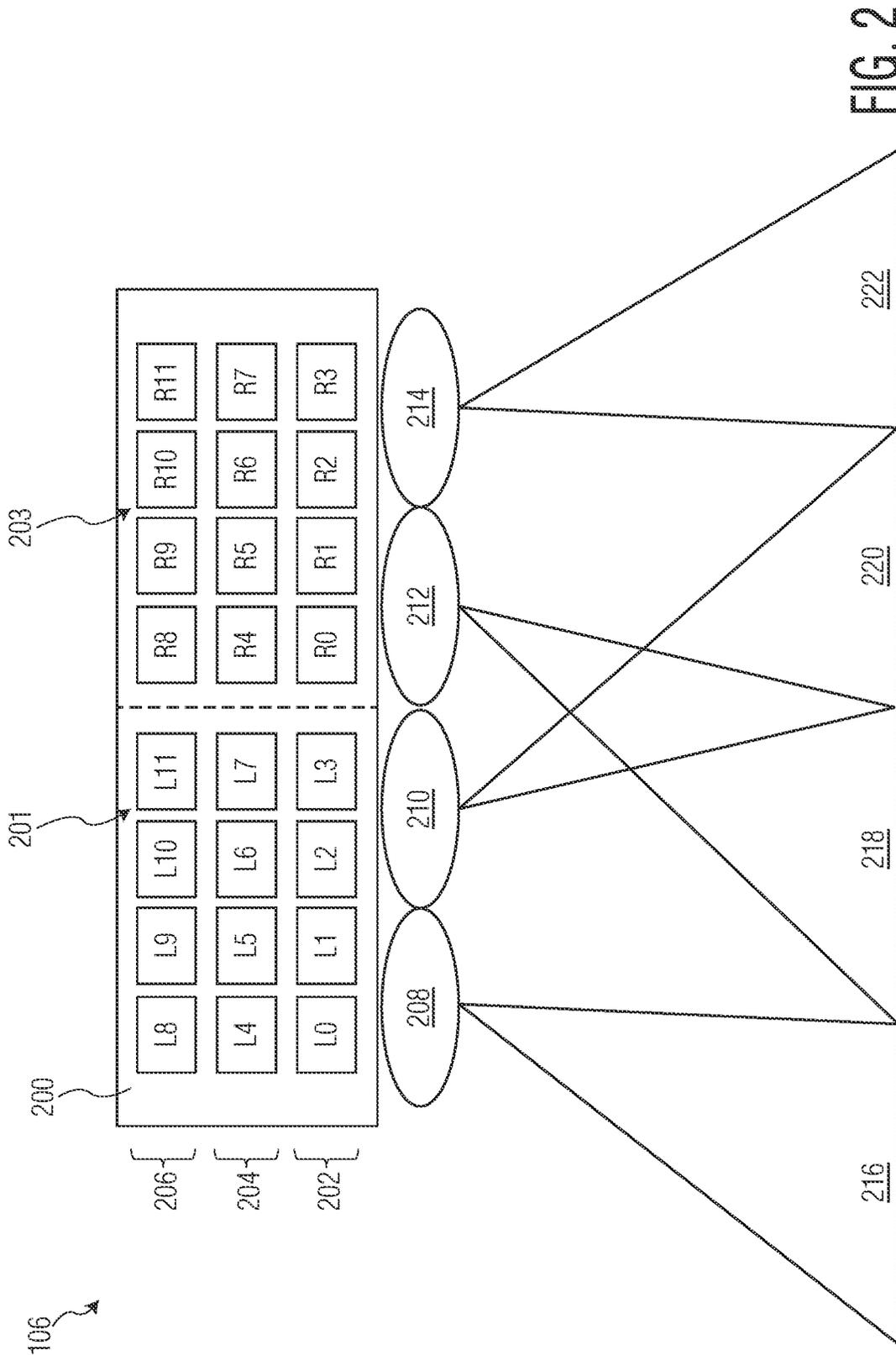


FIG. 2

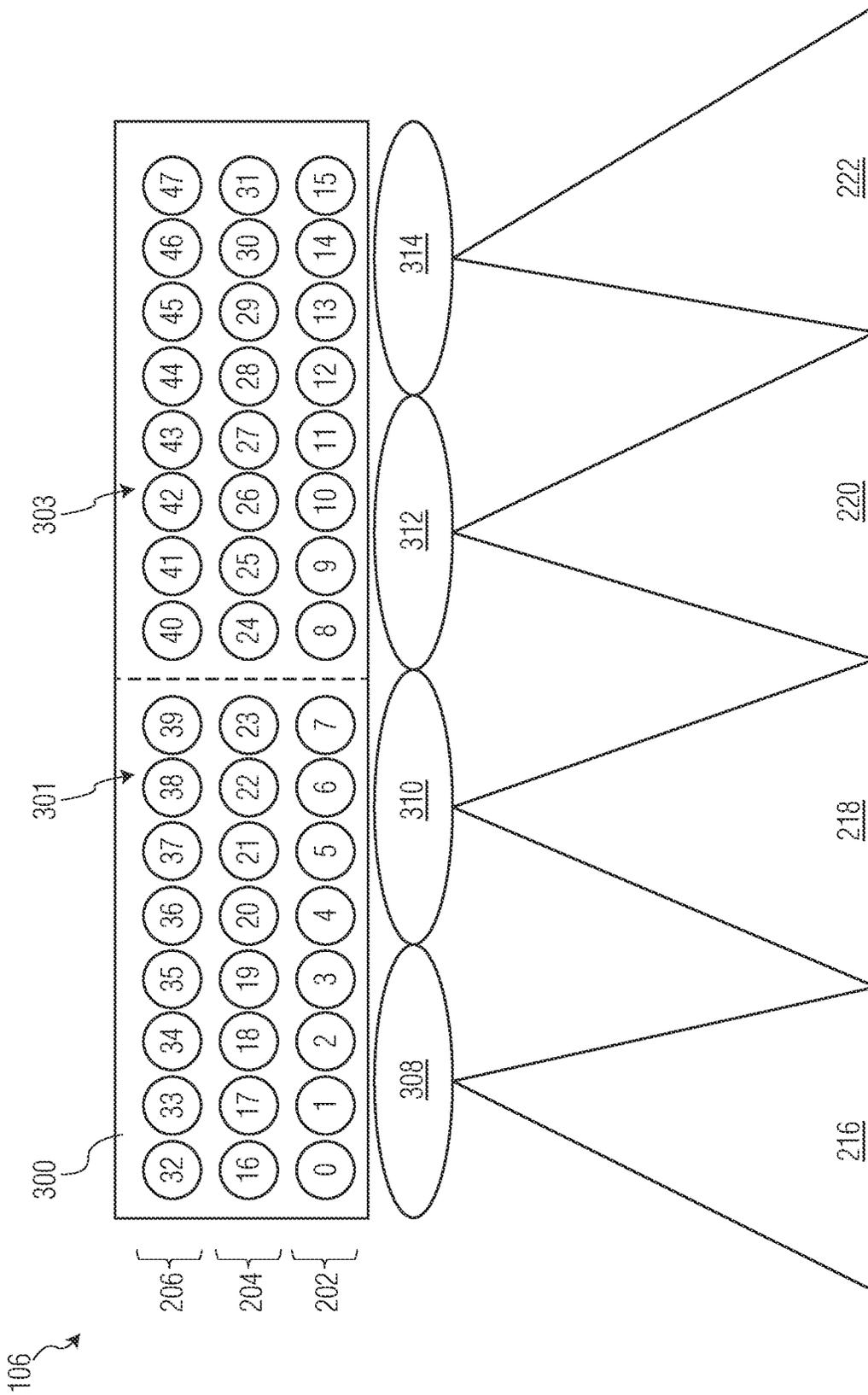


FIG. 3

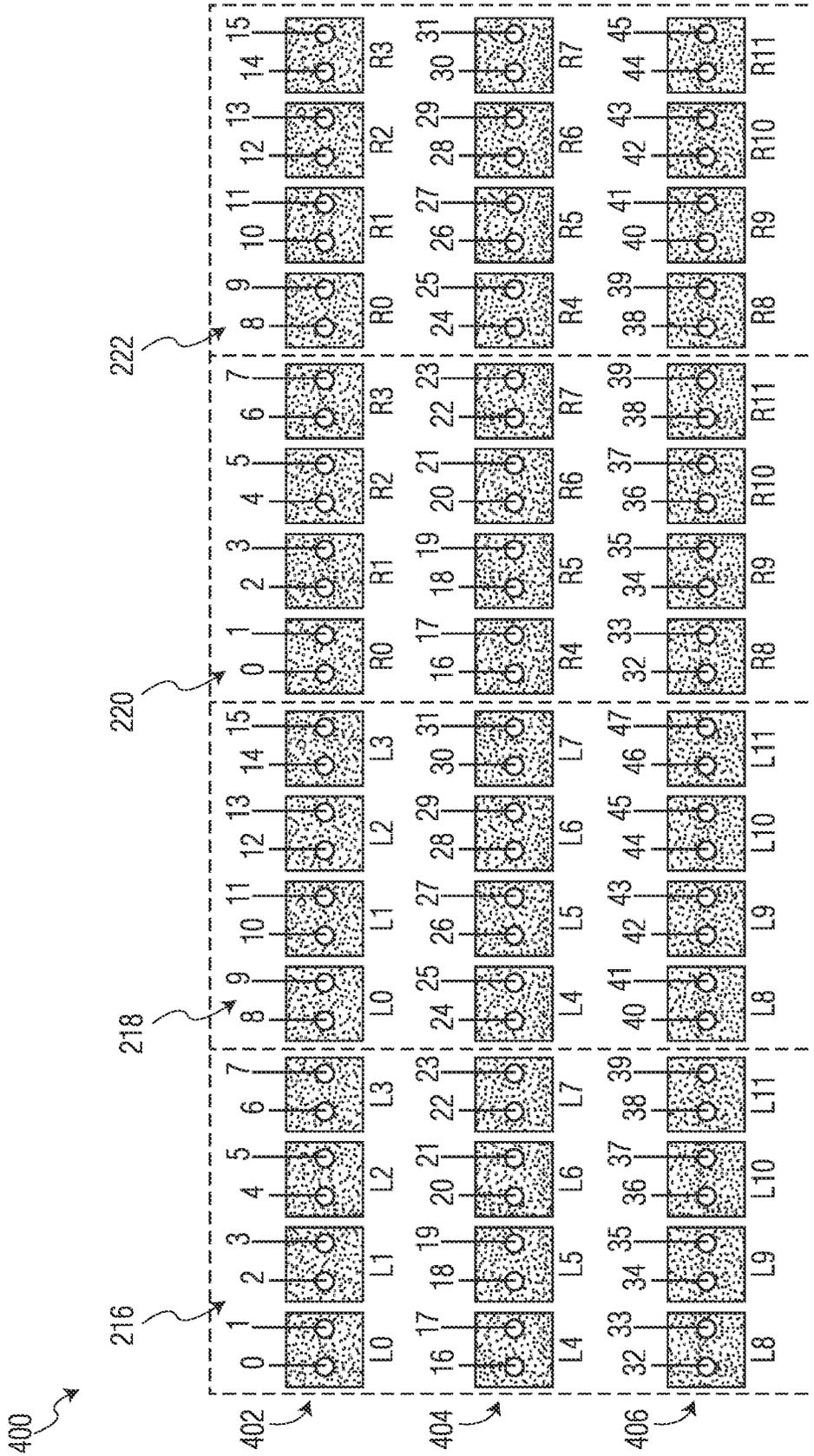


FIG. 4

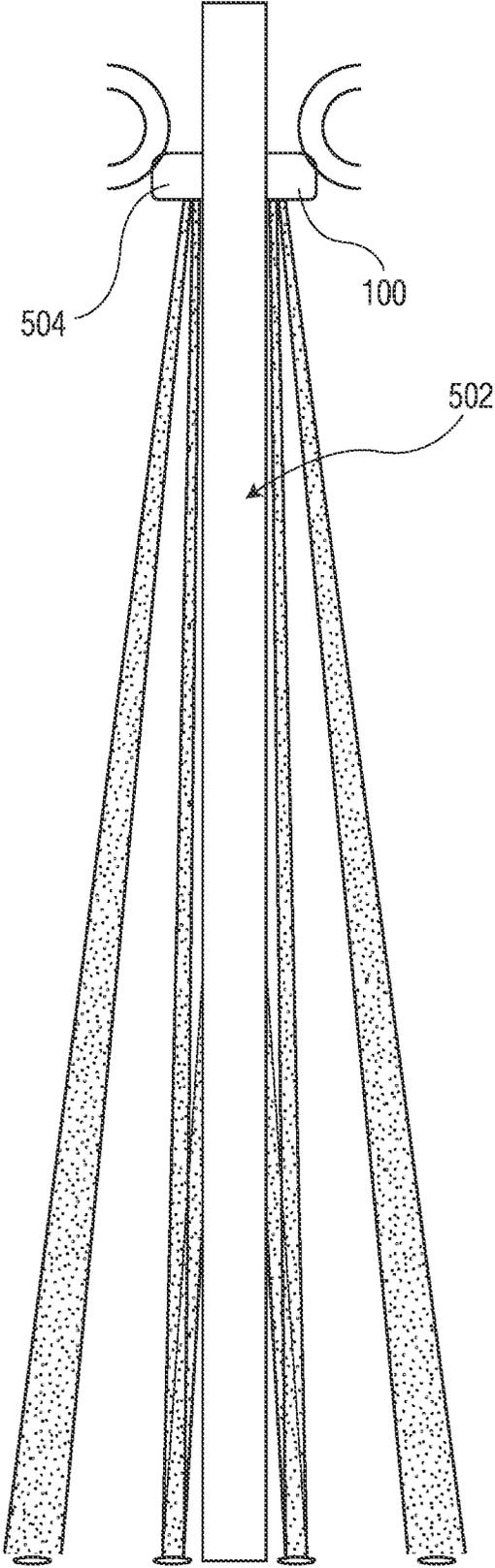


FIG. 5

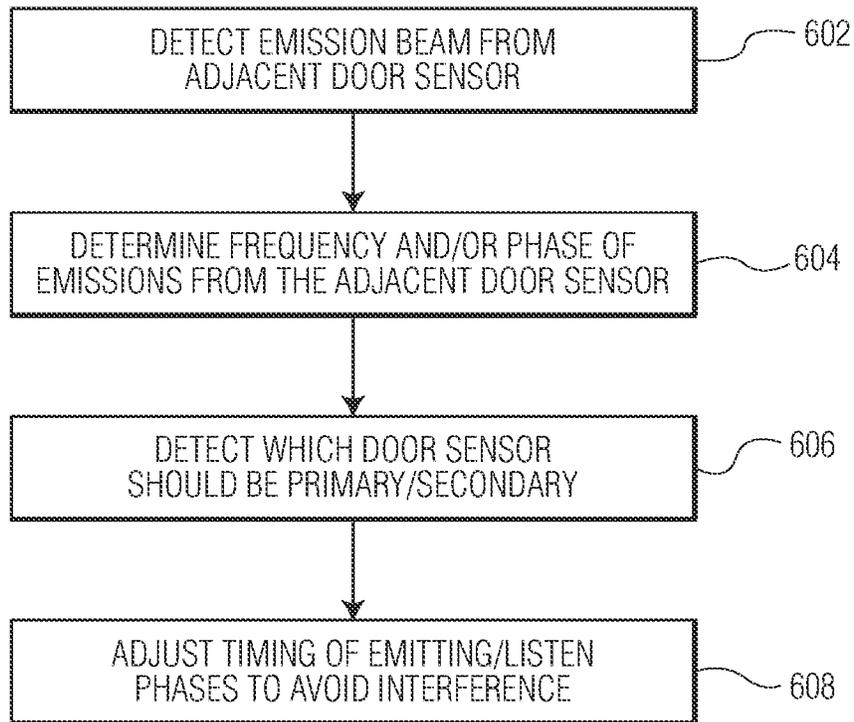


FIG. 6

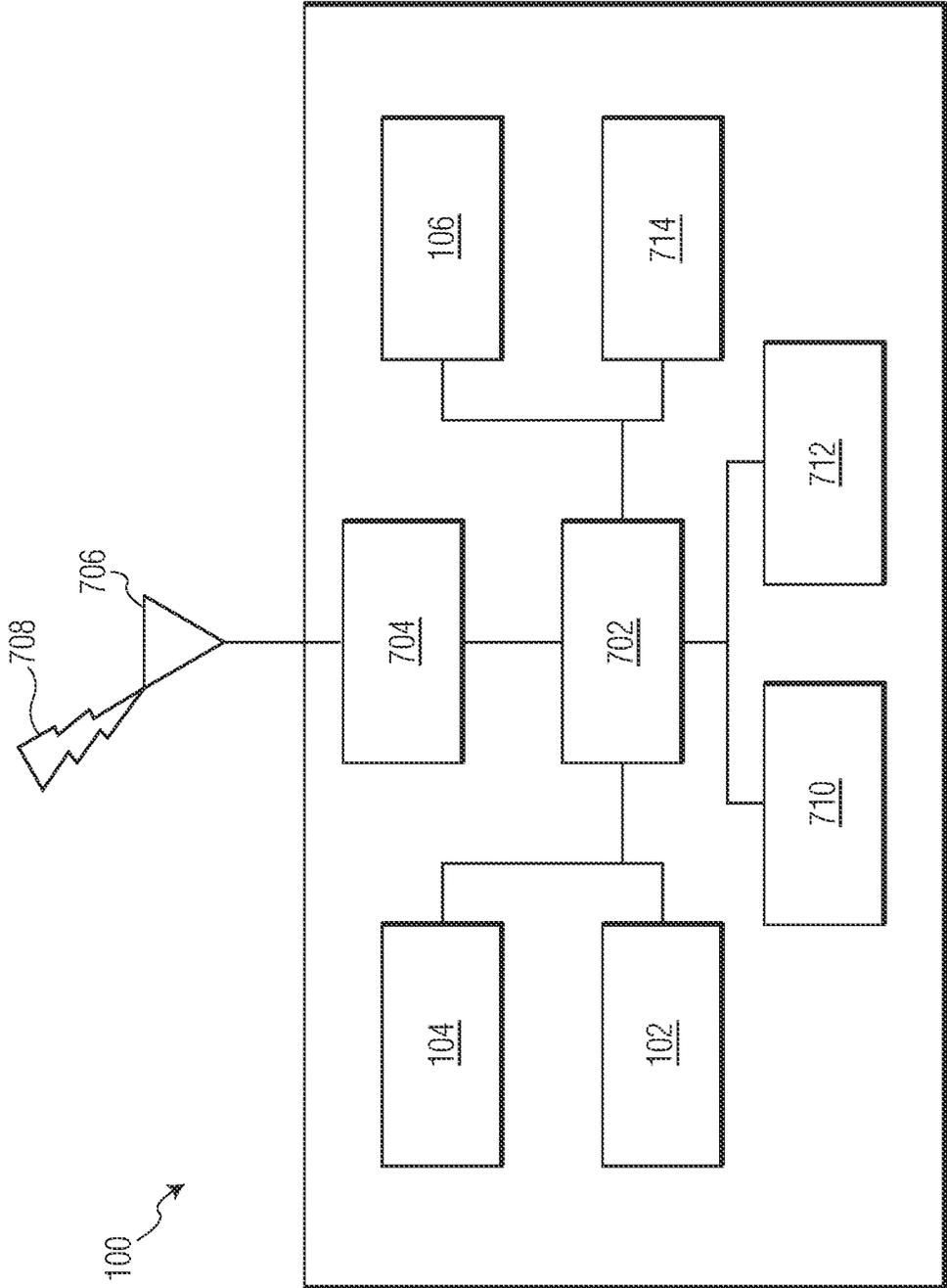


FIG. 7

METHODS AND SYSTEMS FOR INFRARED SYNCHRONIZATION

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims benefit to U.S. Provisional Application No. 63/262,526 entitled “Infrared Curtain Systems and Methods” filed Oct. 14, 2021, U.S. Provisional Application No. 63/262,528 entitled “Moveable Infrared Curtain” filed Oct. 14, 2021, and U.S. Provisional Application No. 63/262,530 entitled “Methods and Systems for Infrared Synchronization” filed Oct. 14, 2021, and is related to U.S. Patent Application entitled “Infrared Curtain Systems and Methods” and U.S. Patent Application entitled “Moveable Infrared Curtain,” each filed on the same date herewith. The full disclosures of these applications are incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present disclosure generally relates to sensor devices, and more particularly to a sensor device especially applicable for use in opening and closing automatic doors by sensing for the presence of an object, such as a person, within a predetermined area.

BACKGROUND

Motion sensors are commonly utilized to detect presence and motion within a surveillance area. Such sensors may be used in a variety of applications, including door sensor devices particularly adapted to detect a presence of an object near a passageway or an access point. In such applications, presence and/or motion are detected when an object, such as a person, enters a detection area of the sensor. Upon detection, the motion sensor triggers the opening or closing of a locking mechanism to control access to the passageway.

Applications in which infrared (IR) sensors are used to detect the entry of persons into areas are conventionally known. There are two types of IR sensors, active IR sensors and passive IR sensors. Passive IR sensors measure the intensity of a signal emitted by an object to detect motion. Active IR sensors emit infrared light and analyze the intensity of a reflected signal. When there is a change in intensity of the reflected signal, detection of an object/person is triggered. Active IR sensors are typically used safety applications.

SUMMARY

Methods, systems, and apparatus for use in a door sensor are described herein. A door sensor may include one or more emitters configured to emit an emission beam comprising IR light during an emitting phase. The door sensor may further include one or more receptors configured to receive a reception beam comprising the IR light reflected off of a surface during a listening phase and an interference beam from an adjacent door sensor. The door sensor may further include a controller operatively coupled to a memory storing computer-readable instructions that, when executed by the controller, cause the controller to: determine one or more of the frequency and phase of the interference beam; determine whether the door sensor should be primary or secondary to the adjacent door sensor; and adjust a timing of one or more of the emitting phase and the listening phase to reduce interference from the adjacent door sensor.

A method for use in a door sensor may include emitting, by one or more emitters, an emission beam comprising IR light during an emitting phase. The one or more receptors may receive a reception beam comprising the IR light reflected off of a surface during a listening phase and an interference beam from an adjacent door sensor. A controller may determine one or more of a frequency and a phase of the interference beam. The controller may determine whether the door sensor should be primary or secondary to the adjacent door sensor. The controller may adjusting a timing of one or more of the emitting phase and the listening phase to reduce interference from the adjacent door sensor.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The drawings described below are for illustration purposes only. The drawings are not intended to limit the scope of the present disclosure.

FIG. 1 is a three-dimensional (3D) perspective view of a door sensor incorporating a novel infrared (IR) sensor, according some embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating a receptor array of the IR sensor, according some embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating an emitter array of the IR sensor, according some embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 4 is a diagram illustrating an IR pattern formed by the IR sensor, according some embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 5 is a diagram illustrating the door sensor positioned above an opening along with an adjacent sensor;

FIG. 6 is, a flowchart representing a synchronization process between the door sensor and the adjacent door sensor; and

FIG. 7 is a schematic diagram illustrating example components of the door sensor.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A number of automatic door systems employ one or more of radar sensors and infrared sensors which sense the traffic approaching the doorway by sensing a Doppler shift and/or changes in received radiation. The radar sensors sense movement in an area surrounding the automatic door and the infrared sensors sense traffic for initiating the door opening/closing sequence. Infrared transmitters have also been used for generating safety beams for insuring that the door does not inadvertently open or close.

The use of microwave and infrared radiation for sensing traffic in connection with automatic door systems is subject to a number of design and operational constraints. For example, the moveable door which traverses through a portion of the traffic path presents a potential for interference with the detection system and must be taken into account in the system design or otherwise compensated for by the detection processing system. The transmitters and detectors may be positioned so as to cover a sufficiently wide area of the traffic path while also minimizing interference from the moving door. Accordingly, relatively complex transmitter and detector beam paths and/or specially designed photoemitter and photodetector lens configurations are incorporated into many infrared sensor systems. The safety beam infrared sensor applications frequently do not provide a large region of coverage. Many such systems also require the separate installation of several units.

Accordingly, a new and improved IR sensor for sensing the presence of traffic in the vicinity of the door threshold is desirable. The new and improved IR sensor may operate in a highly energy efficient manner, may be less susceptible to noise or interference than conventional sensors, and may provide increased flexibility in size and/or shape of the area of detection, as well as an intelligent manner of adjustments of the curtain during opening and closing of the automatic door.

Referring now to FIG. 1, a three-dimensional (3D) perspective view of a door sensor **100** incorporating a novel IR sensor **106** is shown. In an example, the door sensor **100** may include a screen **102**, a radar antenna **104**, the IR sensor **106**, a cover **108**, a connector **110**, a main adjustment knob **112**, an angle adjustment knob **114**, and one or more attachment points **116** for mounting the door sensor **100** above a door.

In an example, the screen **102** may be a liquid crystal diode (LCD) display and may be either color or monochrome. The radar antenna **104** may be a single component or may be multiple components and may include one or more of a narrow field and a wide field transmitter/receiver. The radar antenna **104** may utilize microwave Doppler radar to detect the presence of motion in a predetermined area. The radar antenna **104** may include a transmitter that operates at, for example, 24.150 GHz. The cover **108** may be a detachable lid made of one or more of plastic, metal, composite, etc. that covers the components of the door sensor **100** and protects them from external forces (e.g., weather, water, impact, etc.) while allowing the IR sensor **106** to remain uncovered. The connector **110** may be an interface (e.g., wired or wireless) that provides one or more of power and data communications.

The main adjustment knob **112** and the angle adjustment knob **114** may be one or more of a dial, button, switch, touch sensitive panel, etc. that is configured to receive user input. As described in detail below, the main adjustment knob **112** may be used to adjust a width and/or shape of a radar field generated by the radar antenna **104**. The main adjustment knob **112** may also be used to adjust a number of one or more IR curtains generated by the IR sensor **106** along with a width and/or shape of the one or more IR curtains. The angle adjustment knob **114** may be used to adjust an angle of transmission of the one or more IR curtains generated by the IR sensor **106**. In an example, the main adjustment knob **112** may also be used to control one or more rows of visible spots generated by one or more light emitting diodes (LEDs) to assist in setting the width and/or shape and angle of the one or more IR curtains. The one or more LEDs may be located on the IR sensor **106**. The components and function of the IR sensor **106** are described in detail herein.

Referring now to FIG. 2, a diagram illustrating a receptor array **200** of the IR sensor **106** is shown. The receptor array **200** may include one or more rows of individual receptors. In an example, the receptors may be photodiodes that receive, for example, reflected IR light.

The receptor array may include any number of receptors (e.g., 16-32). In an example, the receptor array **200** may include a total of 24 receptors, shown in FIG. 2 as receptors L0-R11, arranged in one or more rows. A first row **202** may include receptors L0-L3 on a left hand side **201** of the receptor array **200** and receptors R0-R3 on a right hand side **203** of the receptor array **200**. A second row **204** may include receptors L4-L7 on the left hand side **201** and receptors R4-R7 on the right hand side **203**. A third row **206** may include receptors L8-L11 on the left hand side **201** and receptors R8-R11 on the right hand side **203**. It should be

noted that the receptor array **200** may include any number of individual receptors in any number of rows, depending on the desired pattern of the IR sensor **106**.

Conventional IR sensors may not be able to control individual receptors. For example, field size may be adjusted by physical masking at least a portion of the conventional IR sensor. In contrast, each of the receptors L0-R11 of the IR sensor **106** may be controlled individually. For example, each of the receptors L0-R11 may be activated and deactivated.

In an example, the activation and deactivation of the receptors L0-R11 may be accomplished by actually turning individual receptors L0-R11 on and off via a controller. When turned on, the individual receptors L0-R11 may be configured to receive a reception beam comprising reflected IR light and transmit a signal to the controller. When turned off, the individual receptors L0-R11 may be configured to not receive the reception beam.

In another example, the activation and deactivation of the receptors L0-R11 may a function of software stored in a memory and executed by the controller. The individual receptors L0-R11 may all remain active. The receptors L0-R11 may receive the reception beam and transit signals to the controller. The controller may “deactivate” one or more of the receptors L0-R11 by disregarding/ignoring certain received signals in its processing. For example, the controller may “activate” receptor L0 by processing signals received by the receptor. The controller may “deactivate” receptor L0 by ignoring/disregarding signals received by the receptor.

The receptor array **200** may include (or may be adjacent to) one or more lenses that include refractive elements that duplicate and direct/focus the reception beam of each of the receptors L0-R11 within a particular area of a surface (e.g. a floor). In an example, a first lens **208** may direct/focus receptors L0-L3 from the first row **202**, receptors L4-L7 from the second row **204**, and receptors L8-L11 from the third row **206** within a first area **216**.

A second lens **210** may duplicate and direct/focus receptors L0-L3 from the first row **202**, receptors L4-L7 from the second row **204**, and receptors L8-L11 from the third row **206** within a third area **220**. The third area **220** may be adjacent to a second area **218**, which is in turn, adjacent to the first area **216**. A third lens **212** may direct/focus receptors R0-R3 from the first row **202**, receptors R4-R7 from the second row **204**, and receptors R8-R11 from the third row **206** within the second area **218**. A fourth lens **214** may duplicate and direct/focus receptors R0-R3 from the first row **202**, receptors R4-R7 from the second row **204**, and receptors R8-R11 from the third row **206** within a fourth area **222**. The fourth area **222** may be adjacent to the third area **220**. It should be noted that the arrangement shown in FIG. 2 is provided as an example. The first lens **208**, second lens **210**, third lens **212**, and fourth lens **214** may direct/focus the receptors in any arrangement, including other asymmetric arrangements.

Referring now to FIG. 3, a diagram illustrating an emitter array **300** of the IR sensor **106** is shown. The emitter array **300** may include one or more rows of individual emitters. In an example, the emitters may be IR diodes that emit IR light. In an example, the receptor array **200** and the emitter array **300** may be part of the same component within the IR sensor **106**. In another example, the receptor array **200** and the emitter array **300** may be separate components.

The emitter array may include any number of emitters (e.g., 32-64). In an example, the emitter array **300** may include a total of 48 emitters, shown in FIG. 3 as emitters

0-47, arranged in one or more rows. A first row **302** may include receptors 0-7 on a left hand side **301** of the emitter array **300** and receptors 8-15 on a right hand side **303** of the emitter array **300**. A second row **304** may include emitters 16-23 on the left hand side **301** and emitters 24-31 on the right hand side **303**. A third row **306** may include emitters 32-39 on the left hand side **301** and emitters 40-47 on the right hand side **303**. It should be noted that the emitter array **300** may include any number of individual emitters in any number of rows, depending on the desired pattern of the IR sensor **106**.

The emitter array **300** may include (or may be adjacent to) one or more lenses that duplicate and direct/focus an emission point of each of the emitters 0-47 within a particular area of the surface. In an example, a first lens **308** may direct/focus emitters 0-7 from the first row **302**, emitters 16-23 from the second row **304**, and emitters 32-39 from the third row **306** within the first area **216**. A second lens **310** may duplicate and direct/focus emitters 0-7 from the first row **302**, emitters 16-23 from the second row **304**, and emitters 32-39 from the third row **306** within the second area **218**.

A third lens **312** may direct/focus emitters 8-15 from the first row **302**, emitters 24-31 from the second row **304**, and emitters 40-17 from the third row **306** within the third area **220**. A fourth lens **314** may duplicate and direct/focus 8-15 from the first row **302**, emitters 24-31 from the second row **304**, and emitters 40-17 from the third row **306** within the fourth area **222**. In an example, the first lens **308**, the second lens **310**, the third lens **312**, and the fourth lens **314** may be the same as the first lens **208**, the second lens **210**, the third lens **212**, and the fourth lens **214** respectively. In other example, the lenses may be different. It should be noted that the arrangement shown in FIG. **3** is provided as an example. The first lens **308**, second lens **310**, third lens **312**, and fourth lens **314** may direct/focus the emitters in any arrangement, including asymmetric arrangements. In an example, the pattern of the receptor array **200** may be different than the pattern of the emitter array **300**.

Referring now to FIG. **4**, a diagram illustrating an IR pattern **400** formed by the IR sensor **106** is shown. FIG. **4** shows an overheard view of the IR pattern **400** on the surface. As shown, each of the emitters 0-47 is duplicated and projected onto areas of two independent receptors, thereby creating two independent signals for two areas. For example, the signal from emitter 0 is projected onto separate areas covered by the L0 receptor and the R0 receptor.

The arrangement of the receptors L0-R11 and emitters 0-47 are designed to provide, for example, three rows of IR sensitivity across the width of the IR pattern **400**. Each of the rows may be an individual IR curtain. For example, the IR pattern **400** may include a first curtain **402**, a second curtain **404**, and a third curtain **406**. It should be noted that any number of curtains may be generated. The multiple curtains provide depth to the detectable area of the IR sensor **106**. Each of the first curtain **402**, the second curtain **404**, and the third curtain **406** may have 32 IR spots from the emitters 0-47.

Conventional IR sensors may not be able to control individual emitters. For example, field size may be adjusted by physical masking at least a portion of the conventional IR sensor. In contrast, each of the emitters 0-47 in the IR sensor **106** may be controlled individually. For example, the intensity of each of the IR spots from emitters 0-47 may be controlled and individual emitters of the emitters 0-47 may be activated and deactivated.

In an example, the activation and deactivation of the emitters 0-47 may be accomplished by actually turning individual emitters 0-47 on and off. When turned on, the individual emitters 0-47 may be configured to emit IR light. When turned off, the individual emitters 0-47 may be configured to not transmit the IR light.

In another example, the activation and deactivation of the emitters 0-47 may be a function of software stored in a memory and executed by the controller. The individual emitters 0-47 may all remain active. The controller may “activate” and “deactivate” one or more emitters 0-47 by disregarding/ignoring certain received signals in its processing. For example, the controller may “activate” emitter 0 by processing signals received from one or more receptors L0-R11 that are associated with emitter 0. The controller may “deactivate” emitter 0 by disregarding/ignoring signals received from one or more receptors L0-R11 that are associated with emitter 0.

Because the IR spots from emitters 0-47 may be individually controlled, the IR sensor **106** may know the location of the IR spots and may be able to analyze specific IR spots and their adjacent neighbors. This may allow the IR sensor **106** to perform safety detection not only by the intensity of single IR spot, but also by adjacent spots identified. Using this information the IR sensor **106** may be able to decide the object’s size/width and its movement regardless of environmental factors (e.g., weather). Moreover, as described below, the design of the IR sensor **106** may allow for one or more of a manual and automatic shut down and/or disregard of individual IR spots (i.e., individual emitters 0-47). This may allow for different patterns of the IR pattern **400**, including the deactivation of one or more of the first curtain **402**, the second curtain **404**, and the third curtain **406** to create different patterns.

Referring now to FIG. **5**, a diagram illustrating the door sensor **100** positioned above an opening **502** along with an adjacent sensor **504**. As shown, the door sensor **100** may be on an opposite side of a threshold of the opening **502** from the adjacent sensor **504**. In another example, the door sensor **100** may be on the same side of the threshold of the opening **502** as the adjacent sensor **504**.

The door sensor **100** may be configured to reduce or eliminate cross-talk and interference (i.e., ghosting) that causes unwanted openings and failures to close when placed near the adjacent door sensor **504**. Conventional door sensors may adjust their emitting frequency to reduce the amount of interferences, but this may not totally eliminate the interference. The door sensor **100** may not only change the frequency of its emission beams, but may, in addition or alternatively, alter its emitting phase in such a way to not be seen by the adjacent door sensor **504** and not see the adjacent door sensor **504**.

In an example, the one or more receptors L0-R11 of the IR sensor **106** may detect an IR signal from the environment (e.g., from the adjacent sensor **504**), compare it to the one or more of the emitters 0-47, and determine it is in the same frequency. The one or more receptors L0-R11 may send signals to the controller and the controller may automatically adjust the emitting phase of one or more of the emitters 0-47 to avoid interference.

The controller may activate/deactivate one or more of the emitters 0-47 and/or one or the receptors L0-R11, such that the IR sensor **106** has a listen phase and an emitting phase. In the listen phase, one or more of the emitters 0-47 may be deactivated and one or more of the receptors L0-R11 may be activated. In an example, all of the emitters 0-47 may be deactivated and all of the receptors L0-R11 may be activated

during the listen phase. In another example, all of the emitters 0-47 may be deactivated a portion of the receptors L0-R11 may be activated during the listen phase. In the emitting phase, one or more of the emitters 0-47 and one or more of the receptors L0-R11 may be activated.

During the listen phase, the one or more receptors L0-R11 that are active may receive reflected IR light from the surface that originated from one or more emitters of the adjacent sensor 504. The one or more receptors L0-R11 may oversample on the listen phase, such that they may detect one or more of a beginning, middle, and end of a transmission from the adjacent door sensor 504. The one or more active receptors L0-R11 may transmit signals corresponding to the received IR light to the controller. The controller may use these signals to calculate the best moment to activate one or more of the emitters 0-47, which then send their own emission beams comprising IR light. The controller may time the activation of the one or more emitters 0-47 to such that they do not overlap with the emitters of the adjacent sensor 504. If the one or more active receptors L0-R11 do not detect any IR pulses during the listen phase, the timing of the emitting phase may be based on previous calculations.

In an example, the door sensor 100 may communicate with the adjacent sensor 504 and decide which sensor will be primary and which sensor will be secondary. The door sensor 100 and the adjacent door sensor may communicate with one another through one or more of a wired connection or a wireless connection. The designation of a primary and secondary sensor keeps the system stable and prevents both sensors from trying to adapt their own phase.

In another embodiment, the door sensor 100 may be able to determine which sensor should be primary and which sensor should be primary based solely on monitoring of the emitting frequency of the adjacent door sensor 504 versus its own. If the frequency of the adjacent door sensor 504 is higher, the controller may decide that the door sensor 100 should be secondary and may alter its listen/emitting phases accordingly. Otherwise, the controller may decide that the door sensor 100 should be primary and may alter its listen/emitting phases accordingly.

During the emitting phase, the door sensor 100 may emit IR pulses from one or more of the emitters 0-47. In an example, the door sensor 100 may be the primary sensor. The door sensor 100 may calculate the listening phase of the adjacent sensor 504 and base its emitting phase on this timing. In another example, the door sensor 100 may follow its native emitting frequency as the primary sensor.

Referring now to FIG. 6, a flowchart representing the synchronization process is shown. In step 602, the door sensor 100 detects an emission from the adjacent door sensor 504. In step 604, the door sensor 100 determines the frequency and/or phase of emissions from the adjacent door sensor 504. In step 606, the door sensor 100 determines if it or the adjacent door sensor 504 should be primary/secondary. In step 608, the door sensor 101 adjusts the timing of its listen/emitting phases based on the determination.

Referring now to FIG. 7, a schematic diagram illustrating example components of the door sensor 100 is shown. The door sensor 100 may include one or more of the screen 102, the radar antenna 104, the IR sensor 106, a processor 702, a transceiver 704, a transmit/receive element 706, an air interface 708, a non-removable memory 710, a removable memory 712, and a power source 714 among others. It will be appreciated that the door sensor 100 may include any subcombination of the foregoing elements while remaining consistent with the disclosure.

The processor 702 may be a general purpose processor, a special purpose processor, a conventional processor, a digital signal processor (DSP), a plurality of microprocessors, one or more microprocessors in association with a DSP core, a controller, a microcontroller, Application Specific Integrated Circuits (ASICs), Field Programmable Gate Arrays (FPGAs) circuits, any other type of integrated circuit (IC), a state machine, and the like. The processor 702 may perform signal coding, data processing, power control, input/output processing, and/or any other functionality that enables the door sensor 100 to operate. The processor 702 may be coupled to one or more of the IR sensor 106 and the transceiver 704, which may be coupled to the transmit/receive element 706. While FIG. 7 depicts the processor 702 and the transceiver 704 as separate components, it will be appreciated that the processor 702 and the transceiver 704 may be integrated together in an electronic package or chip.

The transmit/receive element 706 may be configured to transmit/receive signals over an air interface 708. The air interface 708 may be any suitable wireless communication link (e.g., radio frequency (RF), microwave, centimeter wave, micrometer wave, infrared (IR), ultraviolet (UV), visible light, etc.). The air interface 708 may be established using any suitable radio access technology (RAT). For example, the transmit/receive element 706 may be an antenna configured to transmit and/or receive RF signals. The transmit/receive element 706 may be an emitter/detector configured to transmit and/or receive IR, UV, or visible light signals, for example. The transmit/receive element 706 may be configured to transmit and/or receive both RF and light signals. It will be appreciated that the transmit/receive element 706 may be configured to transmit and/or receive any combination of wireless signals.

Although the transmit/receive element 706 is depicted in FIG. 7 as a single element, the door sensor 100 may include any number of transmit/receive elements 706. More specifically, the door sensor 100 may employ MIMO technology. Thus, the door sensor 100 may include two or more transmit/receive elements 706 (e.g., multiple antennas) for transmitting and receiving wireless signals over the air interface 708.

The transceiver 704 may be configured to modulate the signals that are to be transmitted by the transmit/receive element 706 and to demodulate the signals that are received by the transmit/receive element 706. As noted above, the door sensor 100 may have multi-mode capabilities. Thus, the transceiver 704 may include multiple transceivers for enabling the door sensor to communicate via multiple RATs, such as NR and IEEE 802.11, for example.

The processor 702 may be coupled to, and may receive user input data from the other peripherals 708 (e.g., the main adjustment knob 112 and the angle adjustment knob 114). The processor 702 may also data to the screen 102. In addition, the processor 118 may access information from, and store data in, any type of suitable memory, such as the non-removable memory 710 and/or the removable memory 712. The non-removable memory 710 may include random-access memory (RAM), read-only memory (ROM), a hard disk, or any other type of memory storage device. The removable memory 712 may include a subscriber identity module (SIM) card, a memory stick, a secure digital (SD) memory card, and the like. The processor 702 may access information from, and store data in, memory that is not physically located on the door sensor 100, such as on a server or a home computer (not shown).

The processor 702 may receive power from the power source 714, and may be configured to distribute and/or control the power to the other components in the door sensor

100. The power source 714 may be any suitable device for powering the door sensor. For example, the power source 714 may include one or more dry cell batteries (e.g., nickel-cadmium (NiCd), nickel-zinc (NiZn), nickel metal hydride (NiMH), lithium-ion (Li-ion), etc.), solar cells, fuel cells, a wired connection, and the like.

In general, terminology may be understood at least in part from usage in context. For example, terms, such as “and”, “or”, or “and/or,” as used herein may include a variety of meanings that may depend at least in part upon the context in which such terms are used. Typically, “or” if used to associate a list, such as A, B or C, is intended to mean A, B, and C, here used in the inclusive sense, as well as A, B or C, here used in the exclusive sense. In addition, the term “one or more” as used herein, depending at least in part upon context, may be used to describe any feature, structure, or characteristic in a singular sense or may be used to describe combinations of features, structures or characteristics in a plural sense. Similarly, terms, such as “a,” “an,” or “the,” again, may be understood to convey a singular usage or to convey a plural usage, depending at least in part upon context. In addition, the term “based on” may be understood as not necessarily intended to convey an exclusive set of factors and may, instead, allow for existence of additional factors not necessarily expressly described, again, depending at least in part on context.

The present disclosure is described with reference to software. It is understood that execution of the software may be implemented by means of analog or digital hardware and computer program instructions. These computer program instructions can be provided to a processor of a general purpose computer to alter its function as detailed herein, a special purpose computer, ASIC, or other programmable data processing apparatus, such that the instructions, which execute via the processor of the computer or other programmable data processing apparatus, implement the functions/acts specified.

For the purposes of this disclosure a non-transitory computer readable medium (or computer-readable storage medium/media) stores computer data, which data can include computer program code (or computer-executable instructions) that is executable by a computer, in machine readable form. By way of example, and not limitation, a computer readable medium may comprise computer readable storage media, for tangible or fixed storage of data, or communication media for transient interpretation of code-containing signals. Computer readable storage media, as used herein, refers to physical or tangible storage (as opposed to signals) and includes without limitation volatile and non-volatile, removable and non-removable media implemented in any method or technology for the tangible storage of information such as computer-readable instructions, data structures, program modules or other data. Computer readable storage media includes, but is not limited to, RAM, ROM, EPROM, EEPROM, flash memory or other solid state memory technology, CD-ROM, DVD, or other optical storage, cloud storage, magnetic cassettes, magnetic tape, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices, or any other physical or material medium which can be used to tangibly store the desired information or data or instructions and which can be accessed by a computer or processor.

For the purposes of this disclosure, the term “server” should be understood to refer to a service point which provides processing, database, and communication facilities. By way of example, and not limitation, the term “server” can refer to a single, physical processor with

associated communications and data storage and database facilities, or it can refer to a networked or clustered complex of processors and associated network and storage devices, as well as operating software and one or more database systems and application software that support the services provided by the server. Cloud servers are examples.

For the purposes of this disclosure, a “network” should be understood to refer to a network that may couple devices so that communications may be exchanged, such as between a server and a client device or other types of devices, including between wireless devices coupled via a wireless network, for example. A network may also include mass storage, such as network attached storage (NAS), a storage area network (SAN), a content delivery network (CDN) or other forms of computer or machine readable media, for example. A network may include the Internet, one or more local area networks (LANs), one or more wide area networks (WANs), wire-line type connections, wireless type connections, cellular or any combination thereof. Likewise, sub-networks, which may employ differing architectures or may be compliant or compatible with differing protocols, may interoperate within a larger network.

For purposes of this disclosure, a “wireless network” should be understood to couple client devices with a network. A wireless network may employ stand-alone ad-hoc networks, mesh networks, Wireless LAN (WLAN) networks, cellular networks, or the like. A wireless network may further employ a plurality of network access technologies, including Wi-

Fi, Long Term Evolution (LTE), WLAN, Wireless Router (WR) mesh, or 2nd, 3rd, 4th or 5th generation (2G, 3G, 4G or 5G) cellular technology, Bluetooth, 802.11b/g/n, or the like. Network access technologies may enable wide area coverage for devices, such as client devices with varying degrees of mobility, for example.

In short, a wireless network may include virtually any type of wireless communication mechanism by which signals may be communicated between devices, such as a client device or a computing device, between or within a network, or the like.

A computing device may be capable of sending or receiving signals, such as via a wired or wireless network, or may be capable of processing or storing signals, such as in memory as physical memory states, and may, therefore, operate as a server. Thus, devices capable of operating as a server may include, as examples, dedicated rack-mounted servers, desktop computers, laptop computers, set top boxes, integrated devices combining various features, such as two or more features of the foregoing devices, or the like.

For the purposes of this disclosure a module is a software, hardware, or firmware (or combinations thereof) system, process or functionality, or component thereof, that performs or facilitates the processes, features, and/or functions described herein (with or without human interaction or augmentation). A module may include sub-modules. Software components of a module may be stored on a computer readable medium for execution by a processor. Modules may be integral to one or more servers, or be loaded and executed by one or more servers. One or more modules may be grouped into an engine or an application.

Those skilled in the art will recognize that the methods and systems of the present disclosure may be implemented in many manners and as such are not to be limited by the foregoing examples. In other words, functional elements being performed by single or multiple components, in various combinations of hardware and software or firmware, and individual functions, may be distributed among software

applications at either the client level or server level or both. In this regard, any number of the features of the different examples described herein may be combined into single or multiple examples, and alternate examples having fewer than, or more than, all of the features described herein are possible.

Functionality may also be, in whole or in part, distributed among multiple components, in manners now known or to become known. Thus, a myriad software/hardware/firmware combinations are possible in achieving the functions, features, interfaces and preferences described herein. Moreover, the scope of the present disclosure covers conventionally known manners for carrying out the described features and functions and interfaces, as well as those variations and modifications that may be made to the hardware or software or firmware components described herein as would be understood by those skilled in the art now and hereafter.

Furthermore, the examples of methods presented and described as flowcharts in this disclosure are provided by way of example in order to provide a more complete understanding of the technology. The disclosed methods are not limited to the operations and logical flow presented herein. Alternative examples are contemplated in which the order of the various operations is altered and in which sub-operations described as being part of a larger operation are performed independently.

While various examples have been described for purposes of this disclosure, such examples should not be deemed to limit the teaching of this disclosure to those examples. Various changes and modifications may be made to the elements and operations described above to obtain a result that remains within the scope of the systems and processes described in this disclosure.

What is claimed is:

1. A door sensor, comprising:

a plurality of emitters arranged in multiple rows, each emitter of the plurality of emitters configured to emit an emission beam comprising IR light during an emitting phase;

one or more lenses comprising refractive elements, the one or more lenses configured to form an IR pattern on a surface by:

duplicating the emission beam of each emitter to form a first duplicated beam and a second duplicated beam,

directing the first duplicated beam to a first reception area of a plurality of reception areas on the surface, and

directing the second duplicated beam to second reception area of the plurality of reception areas on the surface;

a plurality of receptors arranged in multiple rows, each receptor of the plurality of receptors configured to receive a reception beam from a corresponding reception area of the plurality of reception areas on the surface, the corresponding reception area comprising two duplicated beams, each from different emitters, and the reception beam comprising one or more of the two the duplicated beams reflected from the surface during a listening phase;

the plurality of receptors further configured to receive an interference beam transmitted from an adjacent door sensor during the listening phase; and

a controller operatively coupled to a memory storing computer-readable instructions that, when executed by the controller, cause the controller to:

determine one or more of a frequency and a phase of the interference beam,

determine whether the emitting phase of the door sensor should take precedence over the transmission of the interference beam by the adjacent door sensor, and

adjust a timing of one or more of the emitting phase and the listening phase to reduce interference from the interference beam of the adjacent door sensor.

2. The door sensor of claim 1, wherein a number of the plurality of receptors is one half a number of the plurality of emitters.

3. The door sensor of claim 1, further comprising:

wherein the IR pattern comprises multiple IR curtains.

4. The door sensor of claim 1, wherein the determining one or more of the frequency and phase of the interference beam comprises detecting one or more of a beginning, middle, and end of the transmission of the interference beam.

5. The door sensor of claim 1, wherein the determining whether the emitting phase of the door sensor should take precedence over the transmission of the interference beam by the adjacent door sensor comprises comparing one or more of a frequency and a phase of the interference beam to one or more of a frequency and a phase of the emission beam and the reception beam.

6. The door sensor of claim 1, further comprising:

sending a transmission to the adjacent door sensor.

7. The door sensor of claim 1, wherein the plurality of emitters are deactivated during the listen phase.

8. A method of use in a door sensor, the method comprising:

emitting, by each emitter of a plurality of emitters arranged in multiple rows, an emission beam comprising IR light during an emitting phase;

forming, by one or more lenses comprising refractive elements, an IR pattern on a surface by:

duplicating the emission beam of each emitter to form a first duplicated beam and a second duplicated beam,

directing the first duplicated beam to a first reception area of a plurality of reception areas on the surface, and

directing the second duplicated beam to second reception area of the plurality of reception areas on the surface;

receiving, by each receptor of a plurality of receptors arranged in multiple rows, a reception beam from a corresponding reception area of the plurality of reception areas on the surface, the corresponding reception area comprising two duplicated beams, each from different emitters, and the reception beam comprising one or more of the two duplicated beams reflected a from the surface during a listening phase;

receiving, by the plurality of receptors, an interference beam from an adjacent door sensor during the listening phase;

determining, by a controller, one or more of a frequency and a phase of the interference beam;

determining, by the controller, whether the emitting phase of the door sensor should take precedence over the transmission of the interference beam by the adjacent door sensor; and

adjusting, by the controller, a timing of one or more of the emitting phase and the listening phase to reduce interference from the interference beam of the adjacent door sensor.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein a number of the plurality of receptors is one half a number of the plurality of emitters.

10. The method of claim 8, further comprising:
wherein the IR pattern comprises multiple IR curtains. 5

11. The method of claim 8, wherein the determining one or more of the frequency and phase of the interference beam comprises detecting one or more of a beginning, middle, and end of the transmission of the interference beam.

12. The method of claim 8, wherein the determining 10
whether the emitting phase of the door sensor should take precedence over the transmission of the interference beam by the adjacent door sensor comprises comparing one or more of a frequency and a phase of the interference beam to one or more of a frequency and a phase of the emission beam 15
and the reception beam.

13. The method of claim 8, further comprising:
sending a transmission to the adjacent door sensor.

14. The method of claim 8, wherein the plurality of emitters are deactivated during the listen phase. 20

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